

their heads were crowned when they perpetrated the deed.

The British Government referred the question of the criminal culpability of the Kaiser and his accomplices to their law officers some weeks ago. They invited a body of jurists in England to investigate the matter and they have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making of this war ought to be tried by an international court. They also reported strongly in favor of the punishment of those guilty of murder on the high seas and the abominable ill treatment of prisoners.

"The British Government will use its whole influence at the peace conference to see that justice is executed."

"After what has happened in the last four or five years it is impossible to entertain in our midst a population of which a considerable portion abused our hospitality. This has been demonstrated by evidence impossible to ignore. The Kaiser and his accomplices in Germany in forming plans for the destruction of a country which offered them hospitality. They thus have forfeited any claim to remain."

"Much as I regret that it is impossible to have free intercourse between all nations, I have no doubt against the events of the last few years for which Germany alone is responsible and she must abide the consequences. All the European allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The Kaiser and his accomplices have appointed a committee of experts to examine the best method of exacting the indemnity."

In one passage of his programme, dealing with measures for an increase of British output, Mr. Lloyd George says:

"There is one condition for the success of all efforts to increase the output of this country, namely confidence. Bolshevism is the poison of production. Russia proves that. Russia will not begin the building up of a productive system until Bolshevism has worked itself out."

"All classes must give confidence to those who have brains—those who have capital to work with hearts and hands to work. I say to labor, 'You shall have justice. You shall have fair treatment and a fair share of the amenities of life. Your children shall have equal opportunities with the children of the rich.' To capital I say, 'You shall not be plundered and penalized. Do your duty by those who work for you and your future is free for all the enterprise or audacity you can give us.'"

"But there must be equal justice, and labor must have happiness in its heart. We will tolerate no sweating, and labor must have its just reward."

## ALBERT IS CHEERED AT PARIS HOSPITALS

Queen Shakes Hands With Wounded Soldiers.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—King Albert of Belgium, accompanied by Prince Leopold, this morning visited the Belgian hospital at Courbevoie and also a home for soldiers. He was warmly acclaimed everywhere. At the soldiers' home the King was received by Belgian officers, Belgian boys, scouts, repatriated soldiers and several hundred civilians.

Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Mme. Poincaré, visited the Belgian hospital Albert I, the Cochin Hospital and St. Germain hospital, where she was greeted enthusiastically by the wounded, with whom she shook hands.

Later the King and Queen were guests at a luncheon at the Foreign Office, and from there went to the City Hall, where a reception was held in their honor. The President of the Municipal Council, in welcoming the Belgian monarchs, told of the love Paris had for them. The King thanked the President and expressed the wish of all Belgians for the continued greatness and prosperity of Paris.

King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold left Paris this evening for Bruges. President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, the British Ambassador and others bade them farewell at the station.

## CROWN PRINCE GIVES UP RIGHT TO THRONE

Renunciation Signed by Him at Wieringen Dec. 1.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has renounced his right to the German throne.

A despatch received in Basel from the semi-official Wolff Bureau quotes the Crown Prince in renouncing the throne as having said:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the Imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the Emperor-King or for other reasons."

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand. Done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918. WILHELM."

In an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press on the Island of Wieringen, received in New York December 3, which bore no evidence of delay and presumably was given not earlier than December 2, Frederick Wilhelm said:

"I have not renounced anything, and I have not signed any document whatever."

He added that should the German Government decide to form a republic he would be content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist his country, even to work as a laborer in a factory.

## BELGIANS ENTER DUSSELDORF.

Cavalry Proceeds Along Left Bank of Rhine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—Two Belgian cavalry detachments, 300 strong, today entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river has been forbidden.

The cavalry will proceed to Cleves, twenty-three miles northwest of Dusseldorf, being relieved at Dusseldorf by infantry.

Colds Cause Headaches and Pains. Feverish headaches and body pains caused from a cold are soon relieved by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Get only one "Bromo Quinine" E. W. GROVE, Baltimore on the box. 50c per doz.

## WILHELM USES CODE TO REACH HIS ARMY

Continued from First Page.

means definitely solved yet. Furthermore should the Allies and the United States neglect to insist on the surrender of William Hohenzollern for reasons of civilization or because of technicalities in the laws of nations some of the shrewdest observers here believe that serious complications may result.

There are said to be many reasons why the ex-Kaiser may be expected to seek to regain power in Germany later on. The Socialist control of the reins of government is admittedly viewed as a sort of temporary measure made necessary by circumstances. But the bulk of Germany's fighting forces and more than 90 per cent. of the brains of real German leadership is still at the beck and call of the men who waged the war.

After peace comes there is certain to be a reaction in Germany against the Government forced to accept harsh and humiliating terms. The war lords, including the ex-Kaiser, shrewdly have turned this inevitable reaction into work to the Socialist regime, who, of course, will get all the blame from the German people for all the penalties exacted by the victorious Allies.

It is regarded as very probable that the German peace delegates, if it is decided to permit them to participate later at Versailles, will include at least one master mind devoted body and soul to the interests of autocratic Germany even though outwardly he will preach all manner of democratic reform and go to great lengths to inculcate any idealistic feature which bids fair to cause disunion among the Allies.

## Kaiser May Direct Plot.

The prediction is, in fact, made that the Kaiser, if permitted to remain unmolested in Holland, will find means of secretly directing this German plot in the peace negotiations and that he will be in touch with Hindenburg. Foreign Office experts and perhaps Count Bernstorff, formerly German ambassador to the United States, who pretends to know just how to increase chances of disagreement between the United States and Great Britain over any question that may come up.

One reason which leads some diplomats to believe that the ex-Kaiser probably will attempt to return and resume control is rather unusual, but is based on close study of the secret ambitions of the former supreme war lord. It is that William Hohenzollern throughout the last ten years of his career has nourished the most unbounded admiration for the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte. Even before the war he regarded Napoleon as the greatest of all emperors, and many occasions he has said that "a page of Napoleon's history was worth more than all the history of England" and that Napoleon was the only man who ever really understood what the value of true militarism meant.

Sought to Ape Napoleon.

It is said to have been the example of Napoleon's military power that prompted the Kaiser to devote his later life to building up the best equipped fighting machine in the world. The Kaiser's war statements show how he sought on each occasion to ape Napoleon and to regard himself in the light of a world conqueror. Frequent references are seen in the Kaiser's statements to the fact that he was fighting the world in arms, for this aspect of Napoleon's career is said to have appealed to him particularly.

It is not noted that he expected Hohenzollern reached Holland his press agents stated that "he had desired to give himself up to the English." Here again the clumsy effort to imitate Napoleon is seen. There have been, in fact, some intimations that the Kaiser entertained, particularly toward the last, an almost insane admiration of Bonaparte.

In this connection it is pointed out now that the ex-Kaiser may seek to follow Napoleon's example in returning from Elba into the arms of his officers who welcomed him and acknowledged his leadership from the start. The attitude of the French people at that time had no great bearing on the situation, for the army controlled Napoleon's delegates were actually a peace conference pretending that they should be general condemnation of Napoleon himself, but wanted justice and freedom and mercy for the liberty loving people whom Napoleon had deceived.

## TROELSTRA FEARED AS GERMANY'S TOOL

Danger of His Seizing Dutch Rule Is Emphasized.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.—The danger that Peter Troelstra, the Socialist, may obtain temporary control of the Dutch Government and establish relations with Berlin is emphasized by the Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague.

In view of Troelstra's attitude a prominent Dutch lawyer, Herr Bles, urges that when a league of nations is formed provision be made to prohibit any one nation within the league from uniting with any other or handing over part of its territory without consent of the league.

Herr Bles says: "Naturally the Dutch public would never of its own free will join Germany, but always it is possible that the impudent, audacious minority may impose its will on the people under the pretence of the right to self-determination."

The correspondent says that Dutchmen believe that Troelstra's recent abandonment of revolutionary plans was perhaps less due to stout opposition than to the fact that he is and whose agent he always has been. It is felt that Troelstra has been advised to hold his hand and await a more favorable opportunity, when the Allies would be less ready to intervene to prevent such a development as a German controlled Holland.

## British Ships Protect Estonia.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—British warships have entered the Russian seaport of Reval, according to the Petit Journal, in answer to an urgent request from the Government of Estonia. Similar action will be taken, the newspaper adds, if any other of the small Baltic nations ask allied protection.

## U. S. TROOPS REACH RHINE TO-MORROW

Entire Line to Enter Final Phase of Advance Four Days Later.

## GERMANS GIVE UP ARMS

Inhabitants Are Changing Their Attitude—Children Practise Use of English.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 5.—While the marching forces are bringing more villages under American control Gen. Brown, the Military Governor at Treves, and Gen. Smith, in charge of civil affairs, are completing plans for their temporary government.

Philosophically the inhabitants both here and in the smaller towns continue to accept the situation and the local officials are cooperating with the Americans as well as they can. Few rules have been laid down as it is expected that the broad admonition contained in Gen. Pershing's proclamation that regulations promulgated by the military must be obeyed without question and unhesitatingly will be respected.

Firearms of all descriptions and ammunition have been ordered turned in, with the warning that if this is not done searches of the houses will be made. Late to-day hundreds of inhabitants appeared with guns ranging from the German army rifle to ancient fowling pieces.

As the relief appears less urgent, food is not abundant, but there is enough. The absence of pepper in the restaurants, it is learned, is due to the fact that the Germans used all the available stocks of this condiment in the manufacture of mustard gas.

The extreme left of the American Army of Occupation will reach the Rhine December 8. Four days later it is expected the entire line will enter the final phase of the advance. Reports received from Coblenz indicate that the reception there will be essentially the same as at Treves and the scores of smaller towns occupied.

The inhabitants of the zone taken over to-day received the American troops with the same courteous indifference that has characterized the manner of the Germans everywhere, but in Treves and other communities occupied the first day a change in the attitude of the Germans is becoming apparent.

Children gather around the enlisted men and follow the marching troops and eagerly practise the use of the English language whenever the men will listen to or talk to them. Even men and women are weakening their attitude of passive hostility.

The Mayor of one town explained that the people had expected the same militaristic attitude as they would receive from their own soldiers, and, perhaps, retaliatory methods, but that when an unassertive manner was adopted by the Americans it was difficult for the people to keep up their air of passive hostility.

The Germans have not yet seen Gen. Pershing, the American commander in chief, but they probably will soon have this opportunity, since he expects to enter the occupied territory and come to Treves. Gen. Pershing, however, will not enter the city with any pomp or display.

## PERSHING CAUTIONS OCCUPIED GERMANY

Promises Protection, but Will Punish Hostility.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 2.—Studied indifference again characterized the German reception of American troops on their way to the Rhine to-day.

Gen. Pershing's reassurance has gone far to alleviate anxiety that even the phlegmatic inhabitants fail to conceal. It is understood the Americans will rule sternly, but Gen. Pershing, in his proclamation, said "no law abiding person need have any fear."

Continuing, the proclamation reads: "The American Army is not come to make war on a civilian population. All persons who, with honest submission, act peacefully and obey the rules laid down by the military authorities will be protected in their persons, homes, religion and property. All others will be brought within the rule of law, with vigor and promptness. The American Army will govern in strict accordance with international law and the rules and customs of war sanctioned by the civilized world."

Must Abstain From Hostility.

"Inhabitants on their part, must absolutely abstain in word and deed from every act of hostility or impediment of any kind toward the American forces. It is your duty now to devote yourselves to the orderly and obedient conduct of your private lives and affairs, the reestablishment of normal conditions in schools, churches, hospitals and charitable institutions and the resumption of your local civil life."

"You will be unobstructed, but, on the contrary, will be encouraged and protected in those pursuits. So far as your attitude and conduct make it possible, local courts governing bodies and institutions will be continued in operation under supervision of American authorities. Except where they affect the rights and security of the American Army your present laws and regulations will remain undisturbed and in force."

"Every violation of the laws of war, every act offering hostility or violence and every disobedience of the rules laid down by the military authority will be punished with the utmost vigor."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Pershing's report to the War Department on the progress of the American Army of Occupation in Germany Wednesday night follows:

"The Third American Army, continuing its advance into Germany, is

to-night on the general line Gladbach-Wallenborn-Daun-Ravensheuren-Ringelkopf."

## PERSHING'S TROOPS TO POLICE BERLIN

Result of Recent Riotous Demonstrations.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—Allied and American forces with temporary occupy Berlin, as exercising police supervision, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, which says that an American wireless despatch to this effect has been intercepted by the Germans. The newspaper says that Mannheim will be similarly occupied.

The reason for this action on the part of the Allies is said to be a "re-creatable incident during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

A despatch to the Central News Agency says there were riotous demonstrations in Berlin on Wednesday by the unemployed. The disorders became so threatening that labor leaders addressed the crowds promising assistance, and finally pacified them.

Prince Adalbert, third son of the former German Emperor, has joined the present Government, according to a Berlin despatch. He is now at Potsdam, it is said.

At a meeting of 5,000 leading citizens of the Rhine-land in Cologne on Wednesday it was resolved, in view of the impossibility of establishing a regular Government in Berlin, to proclaim at the earliest possible moment an independent republic "under the German Empire." The republic would include the country of the Rhine and Westphalia. The meeting was addressed by Karl Trimborn, a Reichstag Deputy, and Herr Barth, a Radical Socialist member of the Berlin Government.

Doubts Counter Revolution.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Regarding the danger of a counter revolution in Germany Hugo Haase, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said to-day:

"Counter revolutionary tendencies exist, but I see no danger for the Socialist Government. The return of the old regime is impossible."

A further step toward the formation of a united upper class front against the Socialists has been taken by the new German Folk party, which is formed from the left wing of the National Liberals, in deciding to unite with the German Democratic party organized recently by Theodor Wolf of the Berlin Tagblatt.

Negotiations also are under way for the coalition of the Conservatives and Social German National Folk party.

Eight hundred and forty-six members of faculties of German universities have signed a statement demanding the earliest possible convocation of a national assembly. Among the reasons given by the signers is that the new American Congress which comes into office on March 4 "likely will be dominated by Republican imperialists who will oppose President Wilson's fourteen points." The call concludes:

"If we desire an even half way tolerable peace which would serve the vital interests of Germany we must at least conclude a temporary peace before that time."

Daumig in Dictator's Role.

The man who more than any other person is responsible for Germany's present policy is Ernst Daumig, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express. Until 1918 Daumig was a member of the staff of the Socialist Vorwarts of Berlin. Later he was secretary of the Independent Socialists. He is now president of the National Council and dictates to the six commissaries who form the Government.

Daumig told the correspondent of the Express that the peace delegates would be selected by the present Cabinet, which undoubtedly would remain in power until the meeting of the National Assembly.

He declared the Government's intention to get rid of all persons belonging to the old regime. Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, would be replaced by a man who had taken no part in politics during the war.

The strength of the new German army, Daumig told the correspondent, would be decided at the peace conference. He did not think Germany would need much of an army or navy. The Germans, he said, were totally opposed to militarism and wished to live in peaceful understanding with other nations.

Fee to Return Stolen Gold.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Alienation or mortgaging of railways, mines or other undertakings in which the German nation is interested is forbidden by a decision announced by the mixed conference being held at Spa.

Foreign stocks belonging to Germany, as well as the gold in the Reichsbank, come under the provisions of the decision. It is announced that negotiable instruments, documents, public records, articles of art and bills of banks of France and Belgium taken by the Germans during the war will be returned.

Restoration of cash and bank notes will be made to Belgium during the present month. It is also agreed that Germany will remit to the Allies the gold taken out of Russia, especially 25,000,000 francs received from the Soviet Government.

## HETMAN OF UKRAINE SHOT AFTER TRIAL

Gen. Skoropadski Got Leadership With German Aid.

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PARIS, Dec. 6.—A private telegram from Odessa to the Leuvenne Gazette says Gen. Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, was shot after being tried before a tribunal appointed by the counter revolutionary Government and headed by Ministers Vinnichensky and Petliura, whose troops took possession of Kiev after a battle in which 10,000 men, including 600 officers, were killed or wounded.

Gen. Skoropadski rose to leadership in the Ukraine with the aid of the German forces that occupied that country. There have been recent reports of disorders in the Ukraine and it was said that Gen. Skoropadski had been deposed. Another report was to the effect that Gen. Denikin, a Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, had arrived at Kiev with a force of Cossacks.

## LEWIS URGES, BORAH FLAYS LEAGUE PLAN

Democratic Senator Sees Peace From Now On in Peace Merger Idea.

## DEFINES SEA FREEDOM

America Would Be Obligated to Surrender National Rights, Is Answer.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Defense of the theories of a League of Nations to enforce peace as an outgrowth of the deliberations of the Versailles peace conference was advanced in the Senate to-day by Senator Lewis (Ill.) and provoked from Senator Borah (Idaho) a denunciation of the entire plan as one committing America to the surrender of her national rights.

In the course of his address Senator Lewis was at pains repeatedly to tell the Senate that he was not serving as the spokesman for "any one higher in authority" than himself.

"Is there no method or action of Government that can promise peace and secure the future to preserve life, save governments and perpetuate a Christian civilization?" demanded Senator Lewis. "One device, one system of all others has had the thought of patriots and the service of Christians. It is to band together the peoples of the nations into some common cause of mutual interest to preserve peace and by this reciprocal advantage create a bond that pledges for all."

The suggestions advanced by the opponents of America linking herself to an agreement to let other nations participate in the adjudication of questions as between her and other nations that it means obligating herself to contribute military and naval forces to help settle other people's problems was met by Senator Lewis with the following: "As to the question of enforcing these judgments by army and navy, let it now be announced that no judgment that is to be enforced by army or navy will ever be enforced."

Gain to Mankind.

Senator Lewis repeatedly referred to an internal court of adjustment of international differences. He pointed out there was nothing serious to fear from the failure of such a league more than a return to the same conditions which are endured to-day, but at the same time its success would be distinctly a gain to all mankind. He said, make the league all embracing.

Said the Senator: "Here, it will be observed, that which Washington opposed was a thing which no man in America I now know urges. He opposed our country entering an alliance with any one country of Europe in opposition to some other country in Europe."

"We will note in the proposed plan no nation is omitted, every nation is invited and each upon exact equality."

Throughout the debate Senator Lewis was subjected to grilling questions from Senator Johnson (Cal.) and others, who sought to find just how much of a national sovereignty the Illinois leader was proposing to yield. The questions were particularly direct in the effort to win from Senator Lewis an explanation as to just what he understood the President to refer to in his proposal to render the seas free.

Senator Lewis responded: "We must insist now on unrestricted freedom of the seas. I define this for the United States to be an open sea, free ports, free harbors, to use the same extent any nation extends to its own people, and as extended by the United States to other nations. I feel that as to a free Sea Canal as to Britain and free Mediterranean as to France as due in exchange for our making of our Panama Canal and Manila Bay free to the nations."

In conclusion Senator Lewis remarked that he "pictured our future as the mother of tranquility, the guide of justice and the director of the harmonies of the world."

A demand for the application of the clear light of logic for the softer glow of sentiment was made by Senator Borah. He remarked he had heard nobody express a willingness to go to the extreme of analyzing the proposed "League of Nations" to a finality.

"We all wish the President the utmost success at the peace conference, which he decided to attend, although many doubt the wisdom of his going," said Senator Borah.

Idaho Senator Apprehensive.

The Idaho Senator referred to the apprehensions which Senator Lewis had expressed regarding the outcome of the peace conference.

"But," said Senator Borah, "I have far greater apprehension as to the future of this country if the plan for a league of nations is adopted."

"The extreme rights of nations can never be controlled by others was the opinion expressed by great English statesmen a century ago. The vital rights of nations cannot be submitted to arbitration. Only minor matters can be so adjusted. The question of integrity and national honor cannot be submitted to any league or tribunal. Nobody is willing to accept the proposition to that extent."

As illustrative of the sort of questions which no internal court might acceptably decide for the United States Senator Borah pointed out the efforts of the German Government some twenty years ago to purchase from Ecuador the Galapagos Islands. Here the Monroe Doctrine had been invoked by Secretary Hay, who said that if the islands were for sale there could be but one purchaser.

## EISNER TO PROVE GUILT OF KAISER

Will Begin Publishing Documents Soon.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, declared in a speech yesterday that he intends in a few days to begin publication of documents of the German Foreign Office in order to prove that Emperor William was responsible for the war, according to a despatch received here to-day from Copenhagen. "Comments on certain documents prove that the Kaiser caused the war," Eisner asserted.

Dealing with Eisner's speech the Tagblatt, Berlin, says it is true that notations on documents often bore signs of the well known impulsiveness of the Emperor and declares there is no doubt the documents are more compromising for the Emperor than for those who wrote them.

With reference to the statement by Emperor William to Dr. Georg Wagner to the effect that in the three weeks of his stay in Norway during the critical days of July, 1914, he was informed of events only through the Norwegian newspapers, the Morgensbladet gives particulars of the ordinary day's work of the Emperor at that time.

"The Bergen Journalist, whose special duty it was to report the Kaiser's doings, declared that the Kaiser, during this last stay in Norway, was busied at work on board his yacht then during any other previous year."

The newspaper says: "His visits ashore were remarkably less frequent and briefer. The telegraphic correspondence of the Kaiser in those July days was very heavy and he passed several hours daily in wireless communication."

"When the imperial yacht lay in one of the fjords where the height of the mountains prevented wireless telegraphy, a first class torpedo boat appeared daily to deliver and receive telegrams and mail. Therefore, it is hardly probable that the Kaiser was informed of the march of the German army only by the Norwegian newspapers, the more so as the majority of telegrams received by him are known to have been in cipher."

## WARNS COST OF WAR MAY BE ON PEOPLE

London Paper Starts "Gingering" Policy on Government.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Mail's policy of "gingering" the British Government is now in full blast. Under a heading: "A Straight Question to the Prime Minister," the paper comments:

"Lloyd George's plans for general social reform require fuller consideration. Meanwhile he makes the important statement that all the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war to the limit of their capacity, and announces that the committee which has been studying the matter of indemnity reports the scheme is practical."

Unfortunately, some of his supporters and internal financiers to whom we have previously referred as having their tentacles extending to Berlin are equally determined that the burden of \$49,000,000,000 spent by us in this war shall be placed on the shoulders of British workers and business men. They will seize every opportunity and excuse to gain the end.

"One of their excuses will be that Germany cannot pay. Daily we are citing facts to show that Germany can pay if she chooses and if the Allies remain firm."

Lord Robert Cecil has been placed in charge of the British section of the peace conference dealing with the question of a league of nations.

## SHIPBUILDING BAN IS PARTLY LIFTED

Yards May Accept Orders for Steel Ships for American Owners.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Shipping Board to-day lifted all restrictions on the acceptance of domestic orders for ship construction for private enterprise by the shipyards of the United States.

Coincident with this action a new policy was announced providing for unfettering private enterprise in ship construction and ship operation as rapidly as is consistent with public policy. The announcement was made by Bainbridge Colby, member of the board, after a long series of board meetings and meetings of the trustees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

In addition to the absolute lifting of the ban on all domestic orders, that is orders for American account, the board announces that restrictions would be similarly lifted on foreign orders for wooden ships. It is hoped and expected that this will bring sufficient orders to keep many of the wood shipyards busy.

There is no change in the Shipping Board's attitude with respect to steel ship construction for foreign orders. The steel yards cannot accept any order except for strictly American account without the approval of the Shipping Board, and it is understood that the board will be exceedingly circumspect in giving approval to any construction of this kind for foreign account. The board will insist that all of the ships from the steel yards go toward expanding the American merchant marine.

HENRY PLANS FIGHT TO RETURN KAISER

Message Called Revolt Signal to Imperialists.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.—Signs are accumulating that a pro-Kaiser revolution is being organized under the leadership of Prince Henry, who will attempt again to place his brother William on the German throne.

Henry's proclamation, wherein he recognizes the Kaiser as his only chief and states he will do all he can to keep William out of trouble, is regarded as a signal for the Kaiser's supporters